CLAIMS:

1. A flexible planar laminate comprising a layer of kraft paper to which is adhered a vapor barrier layer consistently essentially of high melting point polymer to which is adhered an adhesive layer of low melting point polymer.

2. The flexible planar laminate of claim 1 wherein the high melting point polymer is high density polyethylene (HDPE) or of polypropylene.

3. The flexible planar laminate of claim 2 wherein the low melting point polymer is low density polyethylene (LDPE).

4. The flexible planar laminate of claim 3 which comprises from 2 to 10 pounds of HDPE and from 3 to 10 pounds of LDPE per 3000 square feet of kraft paper having a weight of 30 to 50 pounds per 3000 square feet.

5. The flexible planar laminate of claim 4 which comprises 7 pounds of HDPE and 5 pounds of LDPE per 3000 square feet of kraft paper.

6. The flexible planar laminate of claim 3 in which the barrier layer is HDPE and the softening point of the LDPE is from 25 to 125 F° lower than the softening point of the HDPE.

7. The flexible planar laminate of claim 3 in which the barrier layer is polypropylene and the softening point of the LDPE is from 25 to 75 F° lower than the softening point of the polypropylene.

8. A process for preparing a fiberglass insulation product which comprises the steps of:

(a) providing a layer of kraft paper,

(b) coating the kraft paper layer with a high melting point polymer to form a high melting point polymer-kraft laminate,

(c) coating the high melting point polymer-kraft laminate with a low melting point polymer to form a low melting point polymer-high melting point polymer-kraft laminate,

(d) adjusting the temperature of the low melting point polymer-high melting point polymer-kraft laminate so that the low melting point polymer becomes tacky while the high melting point polymer remains solid,

(e) providing a layer of fiberglass wool, and

(f) contacting the low melting point polymer layer of the low melting point polymer-high melting point polymer-kraft laminate with the fiberglass wool layer with pressure and cooling to bond said low melting point polymer-high melting point polymer-kraft laminate to said fiberglass wool layer to form a fiberglass insulation product.

9. The process of claim 8 wherein said high melting point polymer is high density polyethylene (HDPE) or polypropylene.

10. The process of claim 9 wherein said low melting point polymer is low density polyethylene (LPDE).

11. The process of claim 10 which comprises the steps of:

(b) coating the kraft paper layer with from 2 to 10 pounds of HDPE or of polypropylene per 3000 square feet of said paper to form the HDPE-kraft laminate or polypropylene-kraft laminate, and

(c) coating the HDPE-kraft laminate or polypropylene-kraft laminate with from 3 to 10 pounds of LDPE per 3000 square feet of said HDPE-kraft laminate or polypropylene-kraft laminate to form the LDPE-HDPE-kraft laminate or LDPE-polypropylene-kraft laminate.

12. The process of claim 8 wherein the temperature is adjusted with an infra-red heater, a microwave heater, or a rotating hot roll.

13. A fiberglass insulation product comprising a layer of fiberglass wool and

a flexible planar laminate comprising an external support layer of kraft paper to which is adhered a central vapor barrier layer of high melting point polymer to which is adhered an internal adhesive layer of low melting point polymer.

14. The fiberglass insulation product of claim 13 wherein the high melting point polymer is high density polyethylene (HDPE) or polypropylene.

15. The fiberglass insulation product of claim 14 wherein the low melting point polymer is low density polyethylene (LPDE).

16. The fiberglass insulation product of claim 15 in which the flexible planar laminate comprises from 2 to 10 pounds of HDPE and from 3 to 10 pounds of LDPE per 3000 square feet of kraft paper having a weight of 30 to 50 lbs/ft^2.

17. The fiberglass insulation product of claim 14 in which the flexible planar laminate comprises 7 pounds of HDPE and 5 pounds of LDPE per 3000 square feet of kraft paper.